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The Honorable Robert S. McNamara Secretary of Defense Department of Defense Washington, D.C.

Dear Bob:

As an outgrowth of our meeting on 5 March 1966 and because of my real concern about "constant interdiction" of supplies being delivered to the Viet Cong. I have hed my staff take a look at the problem. Our concern has been centered around the objective of increasing the difficulty of resupply rather than seeking complete stoppage which we believe would be unattainable. Intelligence information tells us that material reaching a VC unit from other than SVN sources is collected at one of several depots in South China, is transshipped to Hanoi by two main rail routes (or by sea). is transported by road, inland waterways and rail to the Hanol/Haiphong area, then through a series of routes via southern NVN into Laos, down the Lactian panhandle and thence through a series of routes into distribution points within SVN, from where internal distribution takes place. If the source is USSR, the most of the economic material is introduced by sea to Hanol while military equipment normally is shipped by rail through China, and then follows the rest of the route south. On the surface, this is a complex logistical supply line. However, the total amount, currently estimated at a relatively few tons per day, which travels all the way into SVN is small, both in absolute magnitude and as compared to the road capacity. Additionally, the characteristics of the material -- small arms, ammunition, medical supplies, etc. -- facilitate packaging adaptable to small or large trucks

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or to human carriage. Since the total amount taken into SVN is small compared to what enters NVN by rail or ship from China or USSR, very large reductions, by attack, of depots in North Victnam would appear desirable to affect the thruput into SVN. Furthermore, attacks on the relatively extensive road system of NVN would need to be very severe to impact the small number of trucks per day moving south for SVN. In addition to interdiction of rail, road and water access to Hanoi/Halphong, there are several relative choke points in and near the Lactian traverse where different modes of attack might be examined. Obviously, the distribution points within SVIV, when and if located, become very high value targets since they represent a large logistical investment. It is to be noted, however, that the material imports represent only a relatively small fraction of the needs of the VC, the rest of which is derived locally.

With respect to the "choke" points in truck routes, there appear currently to be three or four main ones. For example, the Ma Gia pass is one of these. The recent attack by B-52's on this pass could be considered as a step toward impacting the logistical supply structure. Continuing such attacks and mounting others, appears useful if they are augmented by a comprehensive reconnaissance effort designed to evaluate the impact on a day-to-day basis. With this rapid feedback system, newer and perhaps more effective weapons could be given a calibratable test. Though similar efforts during WW-II and Korea were not, in general, completely successful, it is just possible that with the newer weapons and techniques sizable restraints on increased supplies might result. Taking maximum advantage of the geography, one might use such ordnance as the tripwire anti-personnel mine, the Dragontooth, anti-personnel bomblet, variable time fused penetrating cratering bombs for road (or repair) disruption, suppression of protective AAA, etc. Employment of the more novel newer weapons might involve ignition sensing radar transponders planted along a road or around an area which, under all weather conditions, would

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locate choke points (bridges, etc.) and mark them for weapons delivery. There are several others. For example, if and when AAA defenses are encountered in target areas, these might be stifled or destroyed in good weather by normal fighter bomber attacks and in bad weather by a non-nuclear modified Polaria which, I am told, could be configured to carry large numbers of small warheads to provide acceptably accurate all-weather destruction in areas of appreciable size. Additionally, such a missile delivery system might be examined for flack suppression around important targets just prior to fighter bomber attacks. A proliminary look at this indicates that there is reason for some optimism for such an approach, which could be available within the next year. In any event, the concept of an experimental, iterative approach appears useful, primarily in that increased problems are presented to the logistical system and its defense by NVN. By all-weather interdiction the manpower and effort to maintain the road and rall system should be drastically increased by constant and heavier attacks, perhaps to the point where sizable inreads on the through put would occur, but more importantly to the point where appreciable expansion of traffic might not be considered worthwhile by the North Vietnamese.

A complete sophisticated study on the problem of attacking optimumily the logistical system is beyond our capability or responsibilities, but we would be glad to assist you in whatever way is desired.

	Sincerely,
	(Signed)
	W. F. Rabora Director
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Page 3

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